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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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BEAN PROSPECTS BRIGHTEN
IN CHILE

The 1956 prospects for beans in Chile have improved since earlier reports. (See Foreign Crops and Markets of December 19, 1955). Indications are that the harvested area may be about 2 percent larger in 1956 than in 1955 when 192,000 acres were harvested.

Growers' intentions to plant were reduced earlier in the season because of a scarcity of water, but as the season advanced, weather conditions improved and farmers changed their minds, especially in view of the potentially strong export demand.

Long and continued rains in Maule and neighboring provinces have benefited the beans which were not as far advanced as some other crops which were damaged by the extended rains. The Province of Maule is in the heaviest part of the bean-producing area of Chile. In spite of reduced growth, due to cool weather, farmers are looking forward to increased total production of beans in 1956.

ALGERIAN CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO
PRODUCTS CONTINUES UPWARD

Consumption of tobacco products in Algeria continued an upward trend through January-June 1955. Cigarette consumption increased about 0.4 million pounds over the same 6 months of 1954 and accounted for about 65 percent of total consumption. The consumption of snuff, chewing and smoking tobacco accounted for about 12, 9 and 14 percent, respectively, of the total consumption of 7.5 million pounds during the first half of 1955.

ALGERIA: Consumption of tobacco products during January-June 1955, with comparisons

Product	1953	1954	January-June	
			1954	1955
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Cigarettes	8,627	9,381	4,439	4,854
Cigars	56	63	28	32
Smoking tobacco	2,196	2,182	1,024	1,043
Chewing tobacco	1,225	1,260	563	654
Snuff	1,568	1,819	791	901
Total	13,672	14,705	6,845	7,484

Source: Bulletin De Statistique Generale, Statistique Trimestrielles No. 2 and No. 3, 1955.

AUSTRALIA EXPANDS
TOBACCO RESEARCH

The Australian Tobacco Advisory Committee reached an agreement for an expanded tobacco research and advisory service program at a meeting in Canberra on December 6. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the allocation of funds which would be available in the Tobacco Industry Trust Account. The source of the trust account funds would be contributed by tobacco manufacturers, tobacco growers, and the Australian Government under legislation passed during the last session of Parliament. The trust account will be administered by the Minister for Commerce and Agriculture.

The Australian Government has appropriated £84,000 (about U. S. $188,000) to the trust account and the tobacco manufacturers also have agreed to provide £84,000. These monies will be used for the establishment of a new tobacco research station for the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Organization in the Mareeba Dimbulah Area in North Queensland and for enlarging and improving the facilities available at 6 state experiment stations. In addition, growers, manufacturers, and the Federal Government have agreed to give annually at least £63,000 (about U.S. $141,000) for maintenance and operational costs of the work to be conducted at these stations.

INDIA'S CIGARETTE OUTPUT
UP 16.7 PERCENT

Cigarette output in India during the first 3 months (April-June) of the 1955-56 fiscal year totaled 5.6 billion pieces -- up 16.7 percent from the 4.8 billion produced during the comparable period of 1954-55. Output of cigarettes declined from the record high of 23.6 billion produced in fiscal 1950-51 to the postwar low of 19.8 billion in fiscal 1953-54. Output during fiscal 1954-55 was about 4 percent above the previous year.

CANADIAN BURLEY TOBACCO
ACREAGE UP 20 PERCENT

The Burley Tobacco Marketing Association of Ontario has increased the allotted acreage for the 1956 Burley crop by 20 percent for a total of 6,376 acres as compared with the 1955 area of 5,314 acres. The 1956 forecast of production is placed at 7.5 million pounds or about 1.0 million pounds above the 1955 crop.

The basic price of 30 Canadian cents per pound was paid for the 1955 Burley crop or about the same as paid for the 1954 crop. The 1956 market price for Burley will not be set until the crop is harvested.

The average Burley acreage per farm in 1955 was 1.84 acres with an average return of about $504 Canadian per acre to growers, which was the highest return in 20 years. The high yield enhance the return because about 75 percent of the entire crop was produced from Burley No. 1, which is a high-yielding and rootrot-resistant variety. Expanding production of light, cigarette-type Burley is expected to furnish increasing competition to United States leaf in foreign markets.

JAMAICA PLANS TO PRODUCE MORE TOBACCO

According to the Commonwealth Producer (a journal published in the United Kingdom) of January-February 1956, the Jamaica Tobacco Company is planning to undertake an extensive tobacco growing project with an initial production of about 2.0 million pounds of leaf. The company has acquired 20,000 acres in the Manchester Area and has options on additional land for the production of tobacco. The plowing and mechanical equipment will be provided by the company and the entire enterprise will be closely supervised by the company's field staff. Also, overhead irrigation will be used making it possible to harvest two crops a year.

NEW PARAGUAYAN EXCHANGE RATE SYSTEM

The par value of the Paraguayan guarani (₲), as redetermined on March 1, 1956, is 60 guaranis per U. S. dollar, or 1.66667 U. S. cents per guarani. Previously it was 21 guarani per U. S. dollar.

As of the same date, Paraguay's multiple exchange rate system was simplified as follows:

1. The official rate of 60 guaranis per U. S. dollars will govern the exchange transactions connected with:

   (a) All exports
   (b) Essential imports
   (c) Receipts and transfers of certain services included in the foreign exchange budget (such as freight and insurance
   (d) All government transactions

   On the export side, there will be no subsidies, exchange charges, or mixing devices.

2. For nonessential imports and related services there will be levied a temporary exchange surcharge of ₲25 per dollar, resulting in an effective rate of ₲85 per dollar.

3. A free-market rate will continue to be used for capital and other non-trade transactions, except those specifically designated to be carried out at the official rate.

   Of the total estimated imports of $27.5 million for 1956, $19.5 million would be at the parity rate of ₲60 and $8 million at the rate of ₲85.

The impact of this change in exchange rates on important Paraguayan agricultural export products is shown in the following list.

Product	Share in Total Exports	Present Effective Rate	Increase Involved in ₲ Rate
	Per cent	Guaranies per U.S. dollar	Per cent
Quebracho	22	39	54
Logs and lumber	21	43	40
Cotton	20	38	58
Meat	14	45.2	33
Hides	6	42	43
Tobacco	5	35.9	66
Coconut oil	2	45.2	33
Yerba Mate	2	30	100
Tung oil	2	37.6	60
Fruits	1	52.5	14
Other	5	--	--
	100		

EGYPT'S TALLOW IMPORTS UP IN 1955

Egypt's imports of industrial animal tallow during 1955 totaled 49.7 million pounds against 43.3 million pounds in the previous year. Of the 1955 total, nearly 44 million pounds came from the United States and the balance largely from Australia and the Netherlands. Imports of edible tallow, mainly from the United States, also were up last year and totaled 1.3 million pounds. No lard is imported.

Egypt produces only small amounts of rendered animal fats. Total slaughter is not large and the animals generally are not fat when slaughtered. Official data as to actual fat production is not available as it is not an item separate from the meat itself. Only a small amount of fat taken from the rendering plants is prepared for industrial purposes. However, unofficial estimates are that about 38 million pounds of unrendered animal fat, excluding butter, was produced in 1954 of which only about 400,000 pounds was hog fat. Roughly one-half of the total output was farm and home production and the balance was from slaughter house operations.

FRENCH LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

Large meat exports were the dominant feature of the French livestock situation during 1955. Livestock numbers continued to increase and meat production rose slightly.

Since 1949 France has been a net exporter of meat. In 1955 it exported slightly more than 222 million pounds of beef and imported only 8.6 million pounds. During 1954 exports totaled 163 million pounds of beef, including the beef equivalent of live animals, and imports of beef totaled 9.5 million pounds.

French consumers demand high quality meat, by their standards, and are willing to pay a good price for desired types. This leaves an abundance of lower quality and cheaper cuts for export. To accommodate these preferences and alleviate the surplus of less desired meats, such meats are exported in exchange for others more suited to the French market. For example, an exporter who sends out luncheon meat would be allowed to import edible offals from O.E.E.C. (Organization for European Economic Cooperation) countries up to 80 percent of the value of the products exported, or 200 percent if the offals are imported from Argentina. Import licenses are transferable between importers. Under various programs exports of meat products to the dollar area are encouraged. No authority has been granted to import meat products from the dollar area in February and March 1956. Subsidies continue to be paid on meat exports.

In spite of trade restrictions there have been some exports of meat products from the United States to France. United States exports in 1955 included 3.2 million pounds of liver, 100,000 pounds of other offals, and 22,000 pounds of canned meat. These commodities were purchased with dollars earned through sales of French industrial goods in the United States.

The French Government has been supporting hog prices at the equivalent of U.S. 24.5 cents per pound liveweight. To pay for this, as well as for the previously mentioned meat export subsidy, a tax of 7.1 cents per pound, carcass weight basis, is imposed on all livestock offered for sale. During the current season the Meat Market Rehabilitation Fund was used to buy 17.6 million pounds of pork. This meat was sold to manufacturers at 2.6 cents a pound under the market. The price support agency requires the manufacturer to export a quantity of pork equivalent to that which was bought at the low prices.

Cattle exports, not including purebred stock, were 108,475 head in 1955 compared with 41,681 in 1954. In order to keep domestic beef prices from rising too sharply, a tax of 5,000 francs ($14.29) per head was levied on cattle exported.

During 1955 French livestock numbers continued to increase. Cattle numbered 17.5 million head, an increase of 200,000 head over 1954. Sheep were reported at 8,171,000 head in 1955, largely unchanged from 1954. Hogs increased by 200,000 to reach a total of 7.6 million head in 1955. Goats declined slightly numbering 1,249,000 head in 1955, as compared with 1,257,000 head in 1954.

Total beef production in 1955 was 2.28 billion pounds, 80 million pounds more than in 1954. Veal production totaled 840 million pounds in 1955, compared with 795 million pounds a year earlier. Mutton production rose by 11 million pounds to push the 1955 production to 254 million pounds. Pork also was up, production totaled 2.03 billion pounds in 1955, about 45 million pounds more than in 1954. Total meat production was 5,587 million pounds in 1955 as against 5,422 million pounds in 1954.

URUGUAYAN MEAT PRODUCTION LIKELY TO REMAIN ABOUT THE SAME AS 1955

Meat Production in Uruguay during 1955 has been far below the previous year. Even per capita consumption of all kinds of meat during 1955 was about 4.5 pounds less than the previous year. In order to encourage production and marketing, especially of young animals, special bonuses are established for different grades; only the National Frigorifico is permitted to pay the bonuses. Production of meat during the current year will probably be about the same as in 1955 which was 261,000 tons dressed weight. Moderate rainfall and better pasture conditions will provide more plentiful feed than last year.

CANADA'S LARD PRODUCTION UP; TALLOW EXPORTS INCREASING

Canadian production of lard in 1955 from farm and Federal inspected slaughter is estimated at about 160 million pounds, as compared with 139 million pounds in 1954. Domestic consumption of lard has also increased. Cold storage stocks on December 31, 1955, were 5.4 million pounds or only 3 percent larger than a year earlier. Nearly 25 million pounds of lard were utilized in 1955 in margarine and shortening manufactured against 13 million in 1954.

Lard imports for January-October 1955 totaled 3.3 million pounds, all from the United States. Lard exports for the same period were 1.1 million pounds, mainly to the United Kingdom and Japan. The wholesale price for lard at Toronto, January 15, 1956, was 11.5 cents per pound in tank cars.

Production of tallow from Federal inspected slaughter in 1955 was 136.4 million pounds compared with 124.9 million in 1954. The quantity of tallow used in Canadian shortening manufacture last year totaled 22 million pounds or about the same as in 1954.

Canada is a net exporter of tallow and shipments have been up in each of the past 5 years. Exports for the January-October period in 1955 were 31.7 million pounds exceeding those for the 12 months of 1954 which totaled 28.5 million. The Union of South Africa, Japan, Thailand, and the United States were the principal markets last year. West Germany was an important outlet in 1954. The wholesale price for inedible tallow at Toronto, January 15, 1956, was $7.50 per hundred pounds.

NEW ZEALAND EXPERIMENTS WITH ANTIBIOTIC-TREATED MEAT

New Zealand has indicated that trial shipments of antibiotic-treated meats will be made to London in the near future. The purpose of the experiment is to determine the effectiveness of antibiotics in reducing waste and spoilage of meat, particularly during the shipping period. Selected lots of frozen and chilled beef, lamb and mutton will be treated prior to shipment and the meat will be examined at various times while enroute to the destination.

Exports of frozen or chilled meat from New Zealand are now limited by the distance from import markets. It is believed that waste and spoilage occuring during the shipping period can be materially reduced by the antibiotic treatment. If the new techniques in meat preservation are successful it may do much to promote exports of these products. Prices to producers are likely to be higher and lower prices to British consumers are a possibility.

NEW ZEALAND INTERESTED IN EXPORTING LAMB TO U. S.

Meat organizations in New Zealand have been looking into the possibility of exporting frozen lamb to the United States. It is reported that serious consideration is now being given to shipping high quality chilled lamb by air freight to the United States, particularly the West Coast.

The trade feels that a limited quantity of such products could profitably be exported to the United States. Certain officials have stated that business can be carried on only if high quality, packing and handling standards are maintained.

Trade sources in New Zealand have indicated that it is important that the United States market be developed slowly. The seasonal nature of meat production in the United States must be recognized in order not to interfere with United States domestic marketings and imports of meat may be opposed by producer organizations in the United States.

U.S. EXPORTS OF LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS INCREASED DURING 1955

United States exports of livestock and livestock products (excluding dairy, poultry, and wool) during 1955 amounted to over $316 million, an increase of 8 percent from 1954.

The largest exports in terms of value during the past 2 years were tallows and greases, lard and cattle hides, and calf and kip skins. Exports of these products accounted for almost four-fifths of the 1955 total for all livestock and meat products. Exports of meat products totaled $48 million in 1955 or around 15 percent of the total. Exports of livestock amounted to over $13 million compared with almost $10 million in 1954.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS, 1954-55

Item	Value		Percent change 1954 to 1955
	1954	1955	
	1,000 Dollars		
Beef and veal	9,234	10,835	+ 17.3
Pork	16,512	17,112	+ 3.6
Lamb and mutton (except canned)	352	223	- 36.6
Sausage, bologna, frankfurters	3,601	3,198	- 11.2
Canned baby food (meat)	185	187	+ 1.1
Other canned meat products	1,323	752	- 43.2
Horsemeat	2,590	2,617	+ 1.0
Other meat (principally fresh or frozen variety meats)	10,354	13,183	+ 27.3
Total meat products	44,151	48,107	+ 9.0
Sausage casings	7,659	8,550	+ 11.6
Lard	83,878	76,066	- 9.3
Tallows and greases	96,167	112,044	+ 16.5
Hides and skins	50,781	58,499	+ 15.2
Livestock	9,977	13,265	+ 33.0
Total all livestock and meat products	292,613	316,531	+ 8.2

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census. February 1956.

In terms of quantity, 1955 exports of lard were almost 100 million pounds greater than a year earlier but export prices averaged lower in 1955 than in 1954. In 1955 exports of lamb and mutton, sausages, and other canned meats were below those of a year earlier, both in quantity and value (see Foreign Crops and Markets, March 5, 1956, and February 27, 1956).

TURKISH GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTS DIRECT EXPORT OF PISTACHIO NUTS TO UNITED STATES

Turkish pistachio production has for many years been an item of export which moved into international trade through third-country purchasers. The United States has consistently been the largest single importer of Turkish pistachios, but, by direct purchase during the 1954 season only 63 short tons were sold. The balance of the imports came from United States purchases in Syria and Lebanon. This operation has long been recognized by the Turkish Government as resulting in the loss of foreign exchange.

For the 1955 crop, the Government of Turkey made an attempt to underwrite the purchase of pistachios and to institute sales direct to the United States. The results of this attempt are not yet clear because exports and sales are continuing, but certainly more direct sales will be made to the United States exporters from the 1955 crop than were made from the 1954 crop.

Of the 1955 crop, 3,060 short tons have been listed with the Ministry of Economy and Commerce as available for sale. Of this amount, export licenses have been issued for 1,900 tons. Of the 1,900 tons for which licenses have been issued, 1,100 tons are for the Pistachio Cooperative at Gaziantep, Turkey, and 800 tons are for private merchants.

As of February 1, 441 tons have been shipped to United States buyers. (165 tons by the Cooperative and 276 tons by private merchants.) The price agreed upon for both sales is listed at $998 per short ton f.o.b., Iskenderun, Turkey.

Reports from Tehran state that pistachio export sales from Iran were being made at $1,270 per short ton.

IRANIAN DATE CROP ESTIMATE UNCHANGED

The 1955 Iranian date crop is still estimated at 110,000 short tons, in comparison with the 1954 crop of 155,000 tons.

The unusually low humidity during the summer that resulted in the lower yields has also resulted in better quality fruit. Since the crop was sold by contract on a weight basis, the grower obtained no benefit from the improved quality.

Exports in 1954-55 totaled approximately 31,000 tons, of which 8,800 tons were exported to the United States and 1,300 tons to Canada. The bulk of the exports went to Oman, Kuwait and India, with these countries purchasing 12,800, 5,800, and 2,000 tons respectively.

The export price in early February was quoted at 5.44 cents per pound (at the exchange rate 75 rials per dollar).

IRANIAN RAISIN MARKET SITUATION

Exports of Iranian raisins during the 1955-56 season may not attain the level previously estimated, according to more recent reports from Iran. Exports in 1955-56 may total 31,000 short tons instead of 35,000 tons, as earlier estimated. In 1954-55 approximately 28,000 tons of raisins were exported, and 34,318 tons in 1953-54. There has been no change in the 1955 production estimate which is still indicated at 60,000 tons.

Reports from Iran indicate that the handicaps of inadequate raisin-processing facilities and experience are to some extent being overcome. New processing plants and additional experiences are resulting in some high-quality dried fruits being put on the European market.

Prices of 1955-crop raisins have been lower than those of the 1954 crop, while 1955-crop Sultana prices have been higher than the previous crop. A comparison of f.o.b. prices, for shipment in 12.5 kilo cases (27.6 pounds), and converted at a rate of exchange of 75 rials per dollar, is as follows:

	Dec. 1954	Dec. 1955
	cents per pound	
Raisins, green, unwashed	--	8.4
" " washed	10.3	9.7
Sultanas	7.3	7.5

AUSTRALIA COMMENCES PEAR EXPORTS TO U.K.

The first consignment of Australian pears to the United Kingdom this season left Melbourne on February 24. On this date, 2,200 cases of pears were shipped on the S.S. Otranto.

LARGE ONION CROP IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Division of Economics and Markets in South Africa estimates the 1956 onion crop to be 385,000 bags (120 pounds per bag). This compares with 293,000 bags in 1955, and 209,000 bags in 1954. However, since this estimate was made as the result of a limited survey of the larger producing farms, it is roughly estimated that the total crop this year will exceed 500,000 bags.

Because of the bumper crop, larger quantities than usual are being exported. Exports are mostly to the United Kingdom, but some are sent to Mauritius, Barbados, Trinidad, and other countries.

SOUTH AFRICA OFFERS NEW-CROP
POTATOES FOR EXPORT

New crop Transvaal potatoes are being offered for shipment from the Union of South Africa to the United Kingdom for $3.84 per cwt., c.&f. in 75-pound crates, and $2.94 per cwt., c.&.f. in 37-1/2 pound bags. The wide margin between prices of shipments in crates and shipments in bags is attributable to the higher cost of packing and freighting in crates. Ventilated freight space for bags costs 75 cents per cwt., but costs $1.30 per cwt. for crates.

No estimates of the new crop are available, but sources indicate prospects are good for a heavy production and export surplus.

1955 PORTUGUESE FIG CROP SMALLER

The 1955 crop of edible dried figs in Portugal is now estimated at 9,800 short tons, or 12 percent less than the 1954 crop, now estimated at 11,100 tons. Average production (1948-52) is 10,700 tons. Size and quality of the 1955-crop figs were reportedly very good.

Exports of edible dried figs in the 1955-56 season are expected to amount to approximately 3,200 tons, a decline from 1954-55 when they amounted to 4,281 tons. In the first 4 months of the current crop year (September-December), 3,128 tons of edible dried figs were exported from Portugal, compared with 3,638 tons in the same months of 1954-55.

Exports include fig paste, which this season is going mainly to the United States and the United Kingdom, and whole dried figs, which are moving mainly to Belgium, Netherlands, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

In mid-February an estimated 800 to 1,100 short tons of dried edible figs were available for export. It is believed that most of this amount will be manufactured into fig paste for export. Exports of fig paste in January alone totaled 394 tons. Demand from abroad has been good for Portuguese dried edible figs, including fig paste, and exporters expect to dispose of all their figs and paste by the end of April at the latest.

Prices of best-grade dried edible figs in mid-February were reported at 8.7 to 9.5 cents per pound, c.i.f. United States and Canadian ports, in sacks of 30 kilograms (66 pounds). Prices of lower grades for export to European ports were quoted at 7.1 to 7.9 cents per pound, c.i.f. European ports, depending on quality. Fig paste was quoted in mid-February at 8.1 cents per pound, c.i.f. New York, and 7.25 cents per pound, c.i.f. London.

POTATO SUPPLY SITUATION IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Any potato shortage in France is due to transport difficulties rather than frost damage. Exporters are pleased with the United Kingdom's modified import regulations on potatoes and have now introduced a small screen with a minimum size of 1.38-1.57 inches.

In Denmark, exports have been discontinued because of bad weather. Domestic supplies will be short until the weather permits underground storage pits to be opened.

There are sufficient supplies of potatoes for domestic uses in the Netherlands for the balance of the season. There may even be an exportable surplus when the pits can be opened.

In West Germany, table supplies are adequate to meet domestic requirements until the new harvest, provided no further cold wave occurs. There is no estimate on total damage caused by the cold wave, but it is believed to be small. If there are any imports, they will be small and as a precautionary measure.

Frost damage in Sicily to the new potato crop is estimated at 20 percent, or 11,200 tons damaged.

The United Kingdom will need to import potatoes for the remainder of the season. Import regulations for French, Belgian and Netherlands potatoes were recently modified. Potato supplies in January were approximately 560,000 tons below the level one year ago.

Ireland reports show that table and seed potato exports increased from 393,000 cwt. in 1954 to 593,000 cwt. in 1955. The bulk of the 1955 exports have gone to Spain.

SO. RHODESIA IMPORTS U.S. BRAHMA CATTLE

Thirty-eight Brahma cattle from Texas and Louisiana arrived in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, at the end of January, according to recent announcement. Ten head will go to the Duke of Montrose's estate, near Salisbury, and the remainder to the Liebigs Estate, near Fort Victoria. These cattle will be used for crossing with Shorthorns and local breeds to improve their adaptability to high temperatures and to increase the efficiency of beef production to meet the rapidly growing demand for meat by European and African mining and urban populations in Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

SO. RHODESIA'S AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT DOUBLES SINCE 1938

Commercial agricultural output in 1954 in Southern Rhodesia, was more than double that of 1938, according to figures recently published by the Central African Statistical Office. Manufacturing output during the same period increased about four and a half times.

Except for wheat, butter, cheese, cotton and tallow, Southern Rhodesia's agricultural output has kept pace with the increase in population at present levels of consumption. The value of agricultural products has risen about tenfold since 1938, from $10.55 million to $105.3 million, but the major portion of this increase is from expansion of tobacco production. Other important increases in value were: corn from $1,739,000 to $15,176,000; cattle slaughterings from $2,330,000 to $14,140,000, and dairy produce from $557,000 to $3,682,000.

NEW COTTON TEXTILE MILL IN UGANDA TO BEGIN PRODUCTION IN 1956

Nyanza Textile Industries, Uganda's biggest industrial enterprise will begin to produce cotton yarn and cloth at Jinja within the next few months, according to a recent announcement from Kampala, Uganda. Bleaching, dyeing and finishing will follow about 6 months later, depending upon how rapidly the training of 350 to 400 African workers complete their training.

The mill will come into production gradually as rapidly as sufficient workers are trained to put it on a 3-shift basis. When in full production, it is predicted that the mill will use about 11,000 bales of Uganda cotton and produce upwards of 9 million yards of cloth per annum for sale throughout the 3 territories of British East Africa. The major participants in this new industry are the Calico Printers Association of Manchester and the Uganda Development Corporation. Power will be secured from the Owens Falls hydroelectric dam.

1955 MEDITERRANEAN ALMOND CROP SMALLEST ON RECORD

The 1955 Mediterranean commercial almond crop is estimated to have been only 39,200 short tons. It was the smallest foreign almond harvest in the 26 years for which the U. S. Department of Agriculture has records, and but slightly over half an average crop.

In addition to serious spring frosts which occurred in virtually all of the producing countries abroad, untimely rains in the summer of 1955 in Italy and Portugal, and hailstorms in Spain, further reduced the crop.

ALMONDS, shelled: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, 1955 with comparisons

Country	Average 1948-52	1952	1953	1954	1955
	Short tons				
France	900	800	2,200	1,000	1/
French Morocco	3,400	2,200	3,300	4,200	3,300
Iran	7,400	7,700	6,600	8,800	2,200
Italy	33,400	44,600	38,300	34,200	18,200
Portugal	4,400	6,100	6,600	6,000	2,800
Spain	25,200	27,000	28,000	19,500	13,000
Foreign Total	74,700	88,400	85,000	73,700	40,500
United States (Unshelled basis)	39,300	36,400	38,600	43,200	35,600

1/ Not available. Assumed at 1,000 tons for inclusion in foreign total.

United States imports of shelled almonds in the first 4 months of the 1955-56 season (September through December) only amounted to 154 tons. This is approximately as much as was imported in the corresponding period of 1954-55, when imports for the entire season totaled only 713 tons. Most of the imports this season have come from Italy whereas Spain has been the main supplier for the past 4 seasons. There is no import quota in effect for the 1955-56 season on shelled almonds.

United States exports of shelled almonds in the first 4 months of the 1955-56 season (September through December) have amounted to only 607 tons. By comparison, in 1954-55, 2,569 tons were exported in the September-December period. The main foreign buyers this season so far have been Sweden, Switzerland and Canada. The last two are usually important customers. Shipments of exports of unshelled almonds have likewise been well below the corresponding period of the previous season, totaling 135 tons in September-December 1955, and 486 tons in September-December 1954. Canada, as usual, has been the principal destination of unshelled almonds.

(Continued on opposite page)

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ALMONDS, shelled, unblanched: Imports for consumption into the United States by country of origin, average 1948-52, annual 1951-55

Country of origin	Average 1948-52	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 1/
	Year beginning September 1					
	Short tons					
French Morocco	44	47	54	79	15	0
Italy	2,219	547	578	1,015	139	119
Portugal	72	6	93	76	4	1
Spain	1,024	936	2,505	2,140	512	29
Other countries	54	121	78	18	2/ 43	3/ 5
Total	3,413	1,657	3,308	3,328	713	154

1/ Four months: September through December. 2/ Includes 23 tons from Turkey and 17 from Iran. 3/ Turkey.

ALMONDS, shelled and unshelled: Exports from the United States by country of destination, annual 1952-55

Country of destination	1952	1953	1954	1955 1/
	Year beginning September 1			
	Short tons			
	SHELLED			
Canada	261	615	322	115
Mexico	3	165	13	1
Cuba	14	35	11	4
Colombia	41	27	9	10
Venezuela	27	45	55	35
Netherlands	100	1,153	576	19
Belgium-Luxembourg	136	398	254	37
Switzerland	1,006	895	955	140
Sweden	0	4	119	170
Germany, Western	0	371	175	41
Ireland	0	50	321	2/
Others	48	130	105	35
Total	1,636	3,888	2,915	607
	UNSHELLED			
Canada	168	229	392	105
Dominican Republic	12	10	5	3
Switzerland	0	2/	49	2/
Philippines, Rep. of	16	9	7	4
Others	43	41	62	23
Total	239	289	515	135

1/ Four months: September through December. 2/ If any, included in "others."

U. S. OLIVE OIL IMPORTS
DOWN IN 1955

Olive oil imports into the United States declined 16 percent in 1955. Purchases of edible and inedible oil totaled 27,407 short tons compared with 32,616 tons in 1954. With the exception of 1954, however, imports were the largest since 1950.

Spain and Italy continued to be the major suppliers, accounting for 40 and 28 percent, respectively, of the total imports of edible olive oil. Most of the remainder came from North Africa with larger purchases than in 1954 from Algeria and French Morocco but a smaller quantity taken from Tunisia. As usual, the bulk of the inedible oil imports were from Portugal.

OLIVE OIL, EDIBLE AND INEDIBLE: Imports into the United States, by country of origin, average 1935-39, annual 1952-1955
(Short tons)

Country of origin	Average 1935-39	1952	1953 1/	1954 1/	1955 1/
			Edible oil		
Algeria	126	1	241	1,585	1,972
France	2,432	1,508	503	948	210
French Morocco	3	9	141	-	1,730
Greece	2,452	16	1,534	825	607
Italy	15,766	7,083	6,645	8,150	7,363
Portugal	183	53	44	62	52
Spain	8,787	12,953	12,166	15,214	10,458
Syria and Lebanon	18	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	1,600	999	1,151	3,845	3,771
Turkey	-	77	15	-	-
Others	38	94	20	55	52
Total	31,405	22,793	22,460	30,684	26,215
			Inedible oil		
Algeria	3,996	-	-	1	80
France	51	42	3	20	-
French Morocco	37	-	-	-	-
Greece	5,505	-	-	16	-
Italy	1,868	-	-	-	-
Portugal	1,930	1,101	771	1,763	1,022
Spain	2,144	74	22	62	54
Syria and Lebanon	134	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	1,975	4	9	70	14
Turkey	37	-	-	-	-
Others	47	-	-	-	22
Total	17,724	1,221	805	1,932	1,192
Total edible and inedible	49,129	24,014	23,265	32,616	27,407

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official records of the Department of Commerce.

VANASPATI PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO RISE IN INDIA

Indian production of vanaspati during 1955 has been placed at 291,200 short tons, an increase of almost 33,600 tons or about 13 percent from the 258,440 tons produced in 1954.

According to the Chairman of the Vanaspati Manufacturers' Association of India, manufacturers' stocks at the end of 1955 were lower than the year's opening stocks indicating that demand has increased even faster than production. If this trend continues it is feared that a crisis will develop in the industry's raw material supply situation. It was also stated that recent increases in peanut prices present a danger signal which cannot be disregarded.

Although peanut oil is the leading vegetable oil in India and is the principal ingredient used in the manufacture of vanaspati, the use of refined and bleached cottonseed oil as a substitute is slowly being adopted by some manufacturers. This is true especially in the cottonseed producing areas.

At present only about 13 percent of India's annual production of over 1.6 million tons of cottonseed is crushed into oil with the rest being consumed as feed material. Any decrease in the peanut supply is therefore likely to provide a stimulus to the use of more cottonseed oil in the manufacture of vanaspati.

INDIA PERMITS FUTURES TRADING IN COCONUT OIL

The Government of India has accepted the recommendation of the Forward Markets Commission to permit, with immediate effect, futures trading in coconut oil at Alleppey. The Alleppey Oil Millers' and Merchants' Association will be authorized to handle these futures transactions after modifying its articles of association, trading by-laws and operational procedures to the satisfaction of the Forward Markets Commission of the Government of India.

As a result of the above-mentioned decision, Alleppey becomes the ninth center in India where futures trading is permissible in selected oilseeds and/or oils through designated agencies. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, March 5, 1956, page 284.)

U. S. COTTON LINTERS EXPORTS, DECEMBER 1955

Exports of cotton linters (mostly chemical grades, 5-7) from the United States in December 1955 amounted to 47,000 bales (500 pounds gross), representing an increase of 21 percent over exports of 39,000 bales in November, and more than double the exports of 20,000 bales in December 1954.

United States exports of linters for the 5 months, August-December 1955, amounted to 157,000 bales or 44 percent higher than the 109,000 bales exported in the same period of 1954. Quantities exported in the 5-month period with comparable figures for 1954 in parentheses went to the following principal destinations: West Germany 58,000 bales (34,000); the United Kingdom 36,000 (22,000); Japan 20,000 (13,000); France 16,000 (22,000); Canada 13,000 (9,000); and the Netherlands 9,000 (3,000).

U. S. COTTON LINTERS
IMPORTS, DECEMBER 1955

United States imports of cotton linters (mostly felting grades 1-4 in December 1955 amounted to 15,000 bales (500 pounds gross) a decrease of 12 percent from the 17,000 bales exported in November, but 15 percent higher than imports of 13,000 bales in December 1954.

Imports of linters into the United States during the 5-month period (August-December 1955) amounted to 86,000 bales or 21 percent higher than the 71,000 bales imported in August-December 1954. Principal sources of linters in the current 5-month period, with corresponding 1954 figures in parentheses were: Mexico 60,000 (41,000); the U.S.S.R. 14,000 (7,000); Brazil 3,000 (7,000); and El Salvador 2,000 (1,000).

TRANSSHIPMENTS OF MEXICAN
COTTON, DECEMBER 1955

Transshipments of Mexican cotton through United States ports in December 1955 amounted to 152,000 bales (500 pounds gross), decreasing 22 percent from November transshipments of 196,000 bales, but 31 percent higher than transshipments of 116,000 bales in December 1954. Transshipment data for Mexican cotton include cotton linters, waste, and hull fiber. They do not include shipments direct from Mexican to foreign ports, or rail shipments through the United States to Canada.

Transshipments for the 5-month period, August-December 1955, amounted to 648,000 bales or 29 percent higher than the 501,000 bales transshipped in the comparable period a year earlier. Principal destinations of the cotton transshipped in the current period, with comparable figures for last year in parentheses were: West Germany 157,000 bales (89,000); the United Kingdom 105,000 (71,000); Japan 87,000 (116,000); the Netherlands 78,000 (69,000); Belgium 64,000 (82,000); Sweden 38,000 (17,000); and Italy 28,000 (11,000).

U. S. COTTON IMPORTS
DECEMBER 1955

United States imports of cotton (for consumption) in December 1955 amounted to 18,000 bales (500 pounds gross), dropping slightly from the 19,000 bales imported in November, but nearly double the imports of 10,000 bales in December 1954.

Imports for the 5-month period, August-December 1955, amounted to 79,000 bales, or approximately twice the amount of 40,000 bales imported in the comparable period a year ago. The most marked increases during the 5-month period were in imports from Egypt, Mexico, and Pakistan, with imports from Egypt increasing from 15,000 to 29,000 bales, Mexico from 2,000 to 21,000, and Pakistan from 4,000 to 12,000 bales.

UNITED STATES: Imports of cotton by countries of origin; averages 1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1953 and 1954; and August-December 1954 and 1955

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1				August-December	
	Averages		1953	1954	1954	1955
	1935-39	1945-49				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Brazil	3	1	2	1	1	1/
China	31	3/ 1/	0	0	0	0
Egypt	63	103	77	4/ 73	15	29
India	67	103	18	17	3	2
Mexico	23	19	17	20	2	21
Pakistan	5/	6/ 12	14	11	4	12
Peru	1	23	8	22	12	12
Sudan	7/	2/ 4	7	3	3	1
U.S.S.R.	3/ 5	6/ 1	1	1	0	1
Others	0	0	1	2	1/	1
Total 8/	9/ 185	9/ 260	145	150	40	79

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ 4-year average. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes 460 bales transshipped via Italy. 5/ Included with India prior to partition in 1947. 6/ 3-year average. 7/ Included with Egypt prior to 1942. 8/ Includes small quantities which are reexported each year. 9/ Total does not add because of 2-, 3-, or 4-year averages.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

INCREASE IN BRAZIL'S 1955-56 COTTON CROP

Current estimates of Brazil's 1955-56 cotton crop indicate that production may reach approximately 2 million bales (500 pounds gross), an increase of 11 percent over the earlier estimates of 1.8 million bales, and 23 percent higher than the 1954-55 harvest of 1,630,000 bales. Total area for the new crop is placed at 5 million acres as compared with 4.5 million for 1954-55.

The 1955-56 cotton crop in North Brazil, harvested during the last half of 1955, is estimated at about 600,000 bales. The South Brazil cotton harvest which lasts from early in March to July is estimated at 1.4 million bales. Some estimates are as high as 1.6 million bales.

Most of the cotton produced in North Brazil is utilized in domestic consumption (nearly half of it in South Brazilian mills). The cotton for export is principally from South Brazil.

Two recent price discounts for cotton exports have been put into effect by the Bank of Brazil. Prior to October 1955, licenses were granted for export of Brazilian cotton with minimum prices for Sao Paulo Type 5, f.o.b. Brazil ports, equal to New York near month futures quotations (closing of previous day) for Middling 15/16 inch, less transportation and insurance costs from Brazilian ports to New York. In late October 1955, this minimum price was reduced to 5 percent below New York prices, less freight and insurance. Exportable stocks at that time were estimated at around 200,000 bales.

In early January 1956, approximately 85,000 to 90,000 bales of exportable cotton still remained on hand and further discounts were announced, ranging up to 12 percent below New York futures (near month) for certain convertible currencies, 5 percent for other currencies, and an additional 2 percent for advance payment sales. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, January 30, 1956). Most of the cotton remaining for export was of Type 6 or lower, similar in quality to the million bales of United States cotton recently sold for export at reduced prices from stocks of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Brazil's cotton exports have been lagging in recent months, and reportedly have been considerably below the previous year, although the quantities exported are not yet available. Exports in August-July 1954-55 amounted to approximately 1,036,000 bales, as compared with 1,412,000 bales exported in 1953-54.

Government assistance in financing cotton production in Brazil is limited to distribution of free seed to small producers only, in the State of Sao Paulo. Production credit for cotton producers is available through the Bank of Brazil and cotton exporters, the latter group supplying most of the credit to small producers, while large producers use the facilities of the Bank of Brazil. Credits available from nearly all sources were reduced for the current year.

INDIA INCREASES CONSUMPTION OF DOMESTIC COTTON

Mill consumption of domestic cotton in India reached a new high of 315,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in October 1955, bringing the consumption of domestic cotton for the 3-month period, August-October 1955, to 924,000 bales, or 16 percent higher than in the comparable period of 1954.

Mill consumption of foreign cotton, however, registered a decline of 25 percent from the 145,000 bales consumed in August-October 1954 to 109,000 bales in the current period. Total mill consumption amounted to 1,032,000 bales in August-October 1955, or 10 percent higher than the 936,000 bales consumed a year earlier. Non-mill consumption of cotton in India averages about 18,000 bales per month, or 55,000 bales for a 3-month period.

Latest estimates of India's 1955-56 cotton crop indicate that production will approximate 4,000,000 bales as compared with 4,400,000 bales in 1954-55, a reduction of 9 percent. The third official estimate of cotton acreage (usually about 85 percent of final estimate), indicates an increase of about 7 percent over the previous year, the reverse trend in production being attributed to lower yields caused by unfavorable weather in the fall of 1955.

Overseas demand for Indian cotton has increased in recent months. Exports between September 1, 1955, and February 4, 1956, amounted to 235,000 bales as against 71,000 bales in the corresponding period last season. Japan has been the main buyer, with 103,000 bales as compared with 38,000 bales last year. The European continent comes next with 51,000 bales, followed by the United Kingdom and China with about 28,000 bales each. Hong Kong has taken about 20,000 bales this season as against none last year.

India's cotton imports during the period September 1, 1955, to February 23, 1956, amounted to 168,000 bales as compared with 205,000 bales imported from September 1, 1954 to February 28, 1955, a decline of 18 percent. The sharpest decline occurred in imports from the United States which dropped from 53,000 bales a year ago to only 4,000 in the current period. Imports from East Africa dropped from 68,000 to 34,000 bales, whereas imports from the Sudan increased from 14,000 to 35,000 bales and those from Egypt increased from 65,000 to 92,000 bales.

The Government announced on February 15, 1956, that effective immediately, imports of raw cotton of staple length 7/8 inch and above will be allowed from Pakistan, thus permitting resumption of trade which has been suspended since 1950-51. The volume of cotton imports from Pakistan, will depend primarily on price relationships with Indian and other cotton of similar quality. Pakistan's cotton export taxes in February 1955 amounted to approximately U.S. 3.21 cents per pound for short staple Desi type, and 7.23 cents for Punjab and other medium staple varieties.

REVIEW OF 1955 WORLD BREADGRAIN CROP

World breadgrain production in 1955-56 is still estimated at 261 million short tons, according to the latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Minor changes since the previous review published in Foreign Crops and Markets December 12, 1955 have resulted in a slightly lower total for wheat, which is, offset by corresponding increases in rye.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1953-55 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1935-39	1945-49	1953	1954	1955 4/	1935-39	1945-49	1953	1954	1955 4/	1935-39	1945-49	1953	1954	1955 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	25,595	24,558	25,513	24,267	21,504	12.2	14.8	24.1	12.7	23.0	312,399	362,774	613,962	308,909	494,090
Mexico	1,244	1,244	1,624	1,804	1,804	11.5	12.5	15.2	16.8	16.8	14,284	15,522	24,640	30,300	30,310
United States	57,293	71,024	67,661	54,279	47,222	13.2	16.9	17.3	18.1	19.9	758,629	1,202,396	1,169,484	984,846	938,159
Estimated total 5/	84,170	96,880	94,860	80,420	70,600	-	-	-	-	-	1,086,000	1,581,000	1,809,000	1,325,000	1,463,000
EUROPE															
Austria	630	528	563	588	604	25.3	20.5	34.2	28.2	33.4	15,942	10,800	19,250	16,600	20,180
Belgium	394	371	421	455	472	40.3	39.7	48.9	46.5	55.6	15,887	14,733	20,590	21,140	26,250
Denmark	319	175	173	211	164	45.4	49.7	60.3	50.9	55.5	14,470	8,704	10,430	10,730	9,110
Finland	230	420	355	400	370	26.5	21.3	26.8	25.0	21.6	6,100	8,966	9,500	10,000	8,000
France	12,560	10,354	10,430	11,100	11,300	22.8	23.0	31.6	35.0	34.5	286,505	238,200	330,000	388,220	390,000
Western Germany	2,785	2,283	2,832	2,735	2,900	33.2	29.5	41.0	38.9	42.8	92,400	67,420	116,100	106,260	124,140
Greece	2,172	1,917	2,581	2,540	2,570	14.0	12.9	19.9	17.6	17.1	30,425	24,750	51,400	44,800	44,000
Ireland	225	561	380	486	360	34.2	31.6	40.5	37.6	38.4	7,689	17,746	15,400	18,250	13,810
Italy	12,577	11,742	12,100	12,100	12,300	22.1	19.3	27.5	22.0	28.5	278,366	227,200	332,800	266,400	350,000
Luxembourg	47	32	44	48	40	25.9	25.0	30.7	31.2	32.5	1,215	800	1,350	1,500	1,300
Netherlands	333	262	161	272	221	45.7	42.4	59.4	53.6	58.2	15,217	11,109	9,560	14,570	12,856
Norway	80	91	43	50	45	29.9	29.3	33.3	30.2	-	2,391	2,670	1,430	1,510	-
Portugal	1,720	1,665	1,867	1,907	1,918	10.7	8.5	13.6	14.4	7.6	18,400	14,190	25,350	27,470	14,500
Spain	6/11,253	9,640	10,606	10,670	10,536	6/ 14.0	12.1	11.8	16.9	14.2	6/157,986	116,700	125,000	180,000	150,000
Sweden	740	749	959	1,068	875	35.6	31.0	37.8	35.1	31.4	26,351	23,222	36,270	37,490	27,460
Switzerland	183	223	211	223	237	33.1	35.0	38.4	49.5	48.8	6,050	7,800	8,110	11,030	11,570
United Kingdom	1,843	2,148	2,217	2,457	1,949	33.8	36.1	44.9	42.3	49.8	62,361	77,505	99,460	103,890	97,070
Yugoslavia	5,400	-	-	-	-	18.1	-	-	-	-	97,700	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	53,500	47,590	50,950	52,120	51,790	-	-	-	-	-	1,136,000	947,000	1,307,000	1,327,000	1,384,000
Other Europe, estimated total 7/	21,350	18,530	20,450	20,780	20,320	-	-	-	-	-	464,000	316,000	423,000	393,000	406,000
Estimated total, all Europe 5/	74,850	66,120	71,400	72,900	72,110	-	-	-	-	-	1,600,000	1,263,000	1,730,000	1,720,000	1,790,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	104,000	82,200	-	-	-	11.9	10.8	-	-	-	1,240,000	885,000	-	-	-

ASIA															
Iran	8/ 4,191	-	-	-	-	8/ 17.2	-	-	-	-	8/ 72,128	70,791	82,500	78,000	85,000
Iraq	8/ 1,724	1,593	-	-	-	8/ 10.5	9.1	-	-	-	18,114	14,424	26,000	27,000	17,000
Lebanon	9/	166	166	165	165	9/	12.8	11.9	12.5	12.2	9/	2,133	1,980	2,060	2,021
Syria	9/ 1,363	1,998	2,347	2,720	-	9/ 14.3	9.6	12.5	10.8	-	9/ 19,485	19,091	29,400	29,390	22,040
Turkey	8,973	9,436	15,840	15,830	17,790	15.1	13.3	18.6	11.4	14.7	135,690	125,089	293,950	180,040	260,880
China	8/49,000	54,447	-	-	-	8/ 15.3	15.9	-	-	-	8/750,000	864,280	-	-	-
Manchuria	2,896	-	-	-	-	12.4	-	-	-	-	36,035	-	-	-	-
India 10/	8/25,460	23,312	24,286	26,310	26,842	8/ 10.3	9.1	11.3	11.2	11.9	8/262,100	212,336	275,590	293,920	318,790
Pakistan 10/	9,305	10,337	9,530	10,650	10,660	8/ 12.6	12.5	11.0	12.9	11.1	8/117,000	129,017	105,000	137,500	118,420
Japan	1,735	1,655	1,696	1,660	1,639	28.8	20.7	29.8	33.6	32.9	49,954	34,325	50,500	55,700	53,940
Korea	832	-	-	-	-	12.3	-	-	-	-	10,240	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	114,190	117,860	133,150	140,750	142,770	-	-	-	-	-	1,558,000	1,587,000	1,790,000	1,790,000	1,815,000
AFRICA															
Algeria	4,185	3,566	4,307	4,849	4,690	8.4	8.4	9.4	10.5	9.8	35,201	29,900	40,440	50,810	46,080
Egypt	1,464	1,618	1,858	1,864	1,581	31.3	26.3	30.6	34.1	33.7	45,849	42,633	56,800	63,500	53,310
French Morocco	3,254	2,621	3,526	3,999	3,786	7.1	8.3	11.6	11.6	9.3	23,128	21,792	40,900	46,410	35,070
Tunisia	1,950	1,907	2,612	3,356	1,955	7.7	6.5	8.2	6.8	7.7	14,962	12,320	21,300	22,940	15,100
Union of South Africa 11/	1,926	2,416	3,014	2,857	2,963	8.3	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.2	16,025	15,067	21,160	22,050	24,390
Estimated total 5/	13,850	13,740	16,970	18,610	16,650	-	-	-	-	-	143,000	134,000	195,000	220,000	190,000
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	15,834	11,432	12,345	13,500	-	14.0	16.9	18.5	20.9	-	221,769	193,740	227,800	282,560	190,000
Brazil	414	876	-	-	-	12.0	12.9	-	-	-	4,978	11,283	26,000	28,000	30,000
Chile	1,963	1,980	1,882	1,990	1,925	16.1	18.0	18.7	19.9	17.5	31,562	35,628	35,100	39,600	33,770
Peru	285	280	425	420	-	11.5	13.6	14.6	14.5	-	3,274	3,798	6,200	6,100	6,050
Uruguay	1,210	1,060	1,850	1,910	1,900	11.0	12.4	16.2	16.4	16.0	13,256	13,124	30,000	31,360	30,310
Estimated total 5/	20,490	16,260	18,910	20,280	17,780	-	-	-	-	-	280,000	265,000	335,000	395,000	300,000
OCEANIA															
Australia	13,128	12,662	10,751	10,499	10,083	12.9	14.0	18.4	15.9	19.8	169,744	177,742	197,960	166,500	200,000
New Zealand	221	140	114	104	74	32.3	37.4	41.9	39.5	37.8	7,129	5,241	4,780	4,110	2,800
Total	13,349	12,802	10,865	10,603	10,157	-	-	-	-	-	176,873	182,983	202,740	170,610	202,800
Estimated world total 5/	424,900	405,860	465,160	465,560	481,070	-	-	-	-	-	6,084,000	5,898,000	7,390,000	6,960,000	7,285,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1955 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1955 and ended early in 1956. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Figure for 1935 only. 7/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland and Rumania. 8/ Average of less than 5 years. 9/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. 10/ Figures for the period shown are not strictly comparable since figures for 1953-55 include allowances for non-reporting areas, which were not included with earlier figures shown, but were included in estimated total for Asia. 11/ Production on European holdings only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1953-55 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/ Average 1935-39	Acreage Average 1945-49	Acreage 1953	Acreage 1954	Acreage 1955 4/	Yield per acre 3/ Average 1935-39	Yield Average 1945-49	Yield 1953	Yield 1954	Yield 1955 4/	Production Average 1935-39	Production Average 1945-49	Production 1953	Production 1954	Production 1955 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	816	1,129	1,494	850	778	11.3	11.2	19.3	16.7	18.9	9,191	12,653	28,775	14,176	14,711
United States	3,699	1,810	1,384	1,717	2,066	12.1	12.3	13.1	14.2	14.1	44,917	22,336	18,163	24,320	29,187
Total	4,515	2,939	2,878	2,567	2,844	-	-	-	-	-	54,108	34,989	46,938	38,496	43,898
EUROPE															
Austria	881	616	561	539	529	23.4	19.9	29.5	27.0	31.0	20,611	12,260	16,550	14,550	16,380
Belgium	401	259	196	203	182	37.4	36.3	42.9	47.4	47.5	15,016	9,410	8,400	9,630	8,650
Denmark	354	379	323	277	189	28.2	34.2	40.3	39.4	40.4	9,973	12,958	13,030	10,900	7,640
Finland	500	376	240	245	225	24.6	21.2	23.3	23.5	23.6	12,300	7,960	5,600	5,750	5,300
France	1,613	1,202	1,008	1,001	957	18.6	17.2	18.3	20.2	18.1	29,993	20,618	18,400	20,235	17,300
Western Germany	4,080	3,480	3,442	3,780	3,643	29.2	28.4	37.5	42.7	37.8	119,000	98,900	129,170	161,330	137,600
Greece	163	130	168	152	144	13.8	12.8	15.8	13.2	15.6	2,244	1,664	2,660	2,000	2,250
Italy	256	253	235	220	205	21.8	17.9	22.6	21.4	24.0	5,580	4,520	5,300	4,700	4,920
Luxembourg	18	15	12	14	13	25.7	26.3	30.8	30.5	-	462	395	370	427	-
Netherlands	560	492	425	413	380	36.4	31.5	42.4	48.8	48.2	20,394	15,520	18,000	20,150	18,300
Norway	13	4	2	2	2	31.2	32.8	27.5	29.5	-	405	131	55	59	-
Portugal	620	680	657	637	637	8.9	8.0	10.9	11.7	8.6	5,500	5,460	7,185	7,480	5,500
Spain	5/ 1,404	1,553	1,525	1,532	1,540	5/ 13.1	11.0	12.1	12.5	12.8	5/ 18,363	17,117	18,500	19,170	19,640
Sweden	495	363	328	368	234	30.0	28.4	35.9	32.2	29.6	14,828	10,323	11,780	11,840	6,930
Switzerland	38	32	37	37	37	33.2	33.9	39.7	48.0	50.3	1,260	1,084	1,470	1,775	1,860
United Kingdom	17	59	68	44	19	23.9	30.0	38.8	35.5	40.0	406	1,768	2,640	1,560	760
Yugoslavia	633	-	-	-	-	13.4	-	-	-	-	8,500	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 6/	12,050	10,480	9,910	10,120	9,610	-	-	-	-	-	285,000	228,000	270,000	300,000	265,000
Other Europe, estimated total 7/	21,620	17,360	19,120	19,000	19,550	-	-	-	-	-	481,000	337,000	382,000	405,000	425,000
Estimated total, all Europe 6/	33,670	27,840	29,030	29,120	29,160	-	-	-	-	-	766,000	565,000	652,000	705,000	690,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	60,300	72,300	-	-	-	14.6	12.4	-	-	-	885,000	895,000	-	-	-
ASIA															
Turkey	939	1,017	1,603	1,515	1,584	15.2	13.5	17.9	11.4	16.3	14,301	13,679	28,700	17,320	25,860
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	1,078	1,561	2,066	2,743	-	9.1	9.6	11.6	12.1	-	9,771	14,944	23,900	33,230	28,030
AFRICA															
Union of South Africa	8/ 117	197	-	-	-	8/ 6.8	4.9	-	-	-	794	973	-	-	-
Estimated world total 6/	101,270	106,100	83,520	88,390	86,530	-	-	-	-	-	1,732,000	1,527,000	1,470,000	1,535,000	1,520,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1955 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which began late in 1955 and ended early in 1956. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Figure for 1935 only. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland and Rumania. 8/ Average of less than 5 years.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

The bulk of the reduction in wheat estimates is in the Southern Hemisphere. The crop in Argentina now appears somewhat smaller than expected at the time of the December review, and some reduction from earlier prospects is also noted for Australia. These reductions are partially offset by increases in estimates for the United States and some Western European countries. Moderate increases in estimates for Italy, France and the United Kingdom account for virtually all the net increase for that area.

World wheat production, estimated at 7,285 million bushels, is one of the largest of record, being exceeded only by the harvests of 1952 and 1953. The current estimate is 325 million bushels larger than the 1954 total and 1,385 million bushels more than the postwar (1945-49) average. The world rye crop is estimated at 1,520 million bushels, slightly less than in 1954 and near the 1945-49 level, though sharply below the prewar average.

North America's wheat harvest is now estimated at 1,463 million bushels. This is about 140 million bushels above the 1954 total but is, with that exception, the smallest outturn during the past 10 years. The current estimate is about 20 million bushels above the previous figure because of the increase in the estimate for the United States.

The crop of 938 million bushels in the United States grown under acreage allotments and marketing quotas was harvested from the smallest acreage since 1934. New record yields, however, brought production within 47 million bushels of the 1954 crop when the harvested acreage was 7 million acres larger than in 1955. Production in Canada is still estimated at 494 million bushels. Rye production in North America is estimated at 44 million bushels, little change from the previous estimate.

Wheat production in Western Europe is estimated at 1,384 million bushels. This is an all-time record for the area, and exceeds the large 1954 crop by 57 million bushels. It is 437 million bushels above the low 1945-49 average. New records were reported for France and Italy, the ranking producers. Rye production for the area was 265 million bushels. This is 35 million bushels less than the 1954 harvest. The reduction is attributed to smaller acreage and lower yields than in 1954. Production of both wheat and rye in Eastern Europe is slightly above the low level of a year ago, though still somewhat below the prewar level.

Official estimates for the Soviet Union are not available, but indications point to a substantially larger wheat crop than in 1954 but no significant change in the rye harvest. A sharp increase in wheat acreage accounts for the increased production. Spring wheat acreage was increased by about 27 million acres, and total wheat acreage now appears to be in excess of 150 million acres.

Lower yielding spring wheat now is believed to account for over 70 percent of total wheat acreage. Unlike last year when weather conditions in the eastern regions of the Union were, for the most part, very favorable to yields, production there this year was adversely affected by a severe drought. This was only partially offset by somewhat better yields this year over a large part of the winter wheat belt of the South, which suffered from a severe drought in 1954.

Total wheat production in Asia is still estimated at 1,815 million bushels, an all-time record. Conditions varied widely within the area, with somewhat larger crops than last year in Turkey, India and Iran and smaller harvests in Pakistan, Syria, Iraq, and many minor producing countries. Rye production is considerably larger than in 1954 because of the larger crop in Turkey. This is the only rye producer of significance in the area.

No change has been made in Africa's estimates, and the total of 190 million bushels of wheat is about 30 million bushels less than in 1954. Reductions were reported for all Northern Hemisphere countries. A slight increase is reported for the Union of South Africa, the only important Southern Hemisphere producer of that continent. Rye is of no significance in Africa.

Wheat production in South America is now estimated at 300 million bushels. This is a substantial reduction from the earlier forecast, mainly because of deterioration in Argentina. Though sharply below the 1954 figure, the continental total is above average principally because of expansion in Brazil and Uruguay. Rye production is estimated at 29 million bushels. More than 95 percent of the continent's rye is produced in Argentina. That country's crop is placed at 28 million bushels compared with the prewar average of about 10 million bushels and the 1954 outturn of 33 million.

Australia's wheat crop is placed at about 200 million bushels compared with 167 million a year ago and the 1945-49 average of 178 million. Large carry-over stocks bring the total supply in that country to an all-time high.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad.

AUSTRALIA MOVING TO INCREASE WHEAT EXPORTS

Australia is exerting strong efforts to develop its export markets for wheat. A specific indication is the recent sale of 50,000 long tons to Poland on 18 months credit terms. This was the only credit sale of wheat by Australia to an Iron Curtain country in 1955. In addition, the Government plans to continue the sending of trade missions abroad similar to those sent last year to Africa and Southeast Asia, and to strengthen its Trade Commissioner Service.

Members of the Trade Commissioner Service are stationed in Australia's most important export markets where they seek export opportunities and detailed information about them. This information is sent to the Trade Commissioner Service office in Australia where it is made available to exporters. Personnel of the service stationed in foreign countries also supply traders in those countries with information about Australian export commodities, and thus help to bring buyers and sellers together.

Exportation of wheat from Australia is controlled by the Australian Wheat Board. This agency also maintains representatives in the more important wheat importing countries, whose special function is to promote the sale of this grain.

Australia's new wheat crop, harvesting of which was completed in January, is tentatively estimated at 200 million bushels compared with 167 million bushels last year. The December 1, 1955 carryin amounted to approximately 94 million bushels. Total supplies for the country's 1955-56 (December-November) marketing season, therefore, amount to about 294 million bushels compared with 260 million bushels in 1954-55. Even assuming a continuation of carryover stocks at a high level and above average domestic utilization this season, the quantity available for export should be in the neighborhood of 125 million bushels. During the corresponding period a year ago, exports amounted to 91 million bushels.

U. S. BECAME NET IMPORTER OF PEANUTS AND PEANUT OIL IN 1955

The United States became a net importer of peanuts in 1955, with gross imports totaling 60,333 tons of shelled peanuts and 636 tons of unshelled nuts. Exports of shelled peanuts, which had amounted to 15,995 and 68,619 tons in 1953 and 1954, respectively, dropped to only 730 tons in 1955. And exports of unshelled peanuts, which normally are small, amounted to only 132 tons.

A shortage of peanuts for edible uses developed early in 1955 as a result of the small 1954 peanut crop. The import quota for the year ending June 30, 1955, of 1,709,000 pounds shelled basis was raised on March 9 to 52,709,000 pounds and as of May 16, unlimited quantities of shelled peanuts were permitted to be imported until August 1. Consequently, in the March-July period imports jumped sharply.

Almost 29 percent of the 60,333 tons of shelled peanuts came from Brazil, 28 percent from India, 24 percent from Mexico and 9 percent from the Union of South Africa. The 636 tons of unshelled peanuts came largely from Mexico.

UNITED STATES: Peanut imports and exports by country, average 1935-39, annual 1953-1955

(Short tons)

Country of origin	IMPORTS					
	Shelled			Unshelled		
	Average: 1935-39	1954 1/	1955 1/	Average: 1935-39	1954 1/	1955 1/
Mexico	-	490	14,780	-	-	624
Brazil	-	-	17,226	-	-	-
China	49	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	10	-	-	-	-	-
India	22	14	16,932	-	-	-
Japan	1	-	-	87	-	-
Philippines, Republic of	1,136	327	4,424	59	-	11
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	-	-	651	-	-	-
Union of South Africa	-	-	5,574	-	-	-
Others	2/ 225	-	3/ 746	66	2	1
Total	1,443	831	3/ 60,333	212	2	636

Country of destination	EXPORTS 4/					
	Shelled			Unshelled		
	1953 1/	1954 1/	1955 1/	1953 1/	1954 1/	1955 1/
British West Indies	19	22	26	57	76	28
Canada	93	2,897	62	179	81	2
Cuba	14	34	31	3	1	-
Venezuela	98	152	153	6	-	-
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,136	9,245	37	-	-	-
France	12,032	-	-	-	-	-
Western Germany	-	-	1	30	-	-
Italy	-	569	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	1	15,039	-	-	-	-
Norway	2,338	1,046	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	31	16,385	32	-	-	1
United Kingdom	-	7,861	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	15,102	-	-	-	-
Others	233	267	294	78	116	75
Total	15,995	68,619	5/ 730	353	274	6/ 132

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Special imports, free. 3/ Includes 6 tons of blanched or roasted peanuts. 4/ Prewar exports were negligible. 5/ Includes 94 tons the destination of which has not yet been designated. 6/ Includes 26 tons the destination of which has not yet been designated.

Compiled from official records of the Department of Commerce.

Reflecting the small peanut crop, United States production of peanut oil in 1955 fell to 9,000 tons compared with 35,000 tons the year before. Peanut oil imports, at 15,129 tons compared with 3,089 tons in 1954, were the largest since 1937. Over 44 percent of the total was purchased from India and 28 percent from the Netherlands. Peanut oil imports in excess of 80 million pounds are subject to a 25-percent ad valorem fee. Peanut oil exports in 1955 were only 349 tons compared with 4,382 tons the preceding year.

UNITED STATES: Peanut oil imports and exports by country, average 1935-39, annual 1953-1955

(Short tons)

Country	IMPORTS				EXPORTS 1/ 2/		
	Average 1935-39	1953 3/	1954 3/	1955 3/	1953 3/	1954 3/	1955 3/
Canada	-	-	-	-	252	590	47
Cuba	14	-	-	-	1	64	32
Argentina	-	766	-	1,749	-	-	-
Belgium-Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	3,081	-
Western Germany	134	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	8,883	-	-	4,264	-	-	-
United Kingdom	581	-	3,089	1,564	-	551	-
China	9,902	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	515	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	6,675	-	-	-
Japan	202	-	-	-	1	1	-
Others	4/ 475	-	-	877	39	95	5/ 270
Total	20,706	766	3,089	15,129	293	4,382	349

1/ Crude and refined in terms of crude. 2/ Prewar exports were negligible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Special imports free. 5/ Includes 233 tons exported to Venezuela.

Compiled from official records of the Department of Commerce.

U.K. IMPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS IN 1955 DOWN SLIGHTLY; BUTTER AND LARD CONSUMPTION RISING

United Kingdom imports in 1955 of vegetable oils (including oilseeds in terms of oil) used principally in edible products and soap were about 1 percent less than in 1954. According to the Commonwealth Economic Committee's Intelligence Bulletin (February, 1956), the 1955 imports, in oil equivalent, amounted to 752,000 short tons, compared with 759,000 tons in 1954 and 936,000 tons in 1952. There was a sizable decline in imports of American cottonseed oil, only partly offset by larger cottonseed imports from other sources. Greatly reduced imports of peanuts, too, were not compensated by the slight rise in peanut oil arrivals. Only imports of palm kernels and palm oil showed a net gain over the previous year. Total imports, in oil equivalent, of these two commodities were 17 percent larger than in 1954.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of specified vegetable oils and oilseeds (in oil equivalent) and whale oil

	1938	1952	1953	1954	1955 1/
	- - - Thousand Short Tons - - -				
Vegetable oils and oilseeds					
Cottonseed	132	30	62	55	44
Peanut	164	173	204	239	186
Sesame	-	8	9	5	2
Soybean 2/	22	10	7	9	21
Sunflower	-	23	3	-	-
Coconut	121	169	91	110	99
Palm kernel	71	239	230	158	178
Palm	148	284	250	183	222
Total	658	936	856	759	752
Whale Oil	268	122	140	125	101

1/ Provisional. 2/ Includes beans imported for purposes other than oil extraction.

Source: Commonwealth Economic Council, Intelligence Bulletin, February, 1956.

Reflecting declining production of margarine and shortening, the combined use of vegetable oils and fats in these products dropped by 40,000 tons, or nearly 10 percent, from 1954 to 1955. At the same time, the use of animal fats in these products rose from 2,000 to 4,000 tons and that of whale oil increased nearly 20 percent, to 60,000 tons. Imports of whale oil in 1955, however, were 20 percent below the previous year's.

While margarine consumption per head has been steady at around 18 pounds during the last three years, the per capita consumption of butter rose from 10.9 pounds in 1952 to 14.7 pounds in 1955, reflecting larger world export supplies.

A decline of 15,000 tons in the output of shortening in 1955 was apparently more than offset by a jump of nearly 40,000 tons in lard imports (mostly from the United States). According to the Intelligence Bulletin, the 1955 increase consumption of lard was a result of lower average prices, and a further rise of lard imports from the United States is predicted for 1956.

The year 1955, it should be noted, was the first full year of unrationed fats and oils consumption in the United Kingdom since the beginning of World War II. The 1954 and 1955 per capita consumption of all edible fats and oils (fat content basis) was about 50 pounds, compared with 45 pounds in the United States.

Total imports in 1955 of drying oils and seeds (in oil equivalent), as compiled from preliminary data by Unilever, were 168,000 tons, down 13,000 tons from 1954. The decline in linseed oil arrivals was not quite offset by larger imports of flaxseed and of castor and tung oils.

U. S. COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS AT NEAR-RECORD HIGH; SEED EXPORTS LARGE

United States exports of cottonseed oil in calendar year 1955 were virtually as large as the record volume exported in 1954. Exports of crude and refined oil, crude oil basis, totaled 314,605 short tons compared with 315,673 tons the previous year and the prewar average of only 3,347 tons. The exports in 1954 and the first half of 1955, except those to Canada, consisted largely of oil from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks sold to exporters at prices below those prevailing in the United States market. By early fall 1955, however, Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cottonseed oil had become very small, and sales were virtually discontinued. In late 1955, exports to countries taking cottonseed oil under Title I of Public Law 480 became substantial.

Cottonseed exports in 1955, at 21,881 tons, though small in comparison to the oil, were the largest since fiscal 1908-09. Expressed in terms of cottonseed, the exports of seed and oil in both 1954 and 1955 amounted to over 2 million tons, the equivalent of about one-third of the total cottonseed produced annually in recent years.

Almost 54 percent of the oil exports went to Europe, 24 percent to South America, 10 percent to Asia, and 6 percent to North American countries. The largest quantity sent to any one country was the 70,662 tons exported to the Netherlands. However, as retained imports of United States cottonseed oil into the Netherlands through November were only 21,889 tons, it is evident that a large portion of the oil sent to that country was diverted to other destinations. Similarly, United States exports to the Netherlands in 1954 were nearly 150,000 tons but only about one-third of this was recorded in the Netherlands statistics as retained imports.

Exports to West Germany, which jumped sharply in 1954, increased again in 1955 to 44,244 tons. There has been a rapidly expanding market in West Germany for crude cottonseed oil for refining and use in top-quality margarine.

Substantial new export destinations for United States cottonseed oil appeared in 1954 and 1955. Reflecting small sunflowerseed crops, Argentina became an importer of edible vegetable oils, in contrast to its former position of exporter, and Chile, which formerly imported from Argentina, turned to the United States. Most of the United States exports of cottonseed oil to these countries in 1955 were made under Public Law 480 agreements. Increased exports in 1955 to Colombia and Peru also were made under Public Law 480.

In the Mediterranean area, a below-average olive crop in Spain in late 1954, the third in succession, led to short supplies of edible oils in that country. Spain took 39,446 tons of cottonseed oil and 34,335 tons of soybean oil in 1955 from the United States, largely financed under U. S. International Cooperation Administration programs and Public Law 480. Spain was by far the largest purchaser of refined, deodorized and hydrogenated cottonseed and soybean oils in 1955. Turkey was another new market in 1955, with exports amounting to 14,643 tons, all under Public Law 480.

UNITED STATES: Cottonseed oil exports by
country of destination, average 1935-39, annual 1952-1955 1/
(Short tons)

Country of destination	Average 1935-39	1952	1953 2/	1954 2/3/	1955 2/
North America:					
Canada	719	31,928	24,819	26,250	13,870
Cuba	363	477	299	1,347	2,482
Mexico	225	12,904	941	7,963	-
Panama, Republic of	237	7	17	168	174
Canal Zone	191	97	56	108	833
West Indies	51	3	2	3	37
Other	40	266	22	2,320	2,551
Total	1,826	45,682	26,156	38,159	19,947
South America:					
Argentina	5	-	-	18,756	37,474
Chile	4/	-	-	13,045	23,787
Colombia	17	3,254	790	714	4,342
Ecuador	2	238	78	666	629
Peru	2	32	10	458	3,682
Venezuela	34	1,551	1,413	2,088	2,459
Other	-	-	7	2,528	3,945
Total	60	5,075	2,298	38,255	76,318
Europe:					
Austria	5/	-	-	32	-
Belgium - Luxembourg	44	-	1	4,979	9,574
West Germany 6/	4/ 5/	-	7,884	33,017	44,244
Iceland	6	121	63	-	50
Ireland	-	-	-	2,238	-
Netherlands	39	1,276	-	149,309	70,662
Spain	-	-	-	-	39,446
Switzerland	111	-	-	6,966	4,547
United Kingdom	20	1	-	26,573	-
Other	168	-	-	537	1,290
Total	388	1,398	7,948	223,651	169,813
Asia:					
Japan	403	360	105	157	1,999
Philippines, Republic of	627	962	1,285	1,146	925
Turkey	-	-	-	-	14,643
Other	37	109	995	3,706	13,037
Total	1,067	1,431	2,385	5,009	30,604
Africa	3	45	27	7,048	5,181
Australia and Oceania	3	8	-	4	7
Grand total	3,347	53,639	38,814	7/315,673	8/314,605

1/ Crude and refined oil in terms of crude. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Revised. 4/ Less than .5 of ton. 5/ Austria included with Germany. 6/ Prior to January 1952 reported as Germany. 7/ Includes 3,547 tons crude basis, not reported by the Bureau of the Census that was donated to private charitable organizations for distribution abroad from Commodity Credit Corporation holdings. Country breakdown not available. 8/ Includes 112 tons reported by the Census, the destination of which has not yet been designated. Also includes 12,623 tons, crude basis, not reported by the Bureau of the Census, that was donated to private charitable organizations for distribution abroad from CCC holdings. Country breakdown not available.

Compiled from official records of the Department of Commerce.

No cottonseed oil was sent to the United Kingdom last year following exports of 26,573 tons shipped to that country in 1954. Exports to Canada were the smallest since 1951.

Almost one-half of the 1955 cottonseed exports went to Mexico, normally the only significant market for United States cottonseed.

UNITED STATES: Cottonseed exports by country of destination, 1952-1955 1/
(Short tons)

Country of destination	1952	1953 2/	1954 2/	1955 2/
North America:				
Canada	20	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	628	2	10	6
Mexico	8,051	10,377	10,640	17,193
Nicaragua	39	142	97	253
Other	229	249	396	507
Total	8,967	10,770	11,143	17,959
South America	6	1,970	1,360	2,055
Europe:				
Greece	-	1	-	33
Italy	489	32	17	72
Other	2	172	55	22
Total	491	205	72	127
Asia:				
Lebanon	164	15	-	1,653
Syria	1,544	221	1,268	22
Other	101	2	10	16
Total	1,809	238	1,278	1,691
Africa	3/	17	14	5
Grand Total	11,273	13,200	13,867	4/ 21,881

1/ Not separately classified from 1923 through 1941. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than .5 ton. 4/ Includes 44 tons the destination of which has not yet been designated.

Compiled from official records of the Department of Commerce.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

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List of German Importers of Poultry. Foreign Agriculture Circular FPE 1-56.

Germany: A Major Importer of Poultry. Foreign Agriculture Circular FPE 2-56.

The Agricultural Situation in Iran, 1955. Foreign Agriculture Circular FATP 10-56.

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The Agricultural Situation in Indonesia, 1955. Foreign Agriculture Circular FATP 8-56.

France: Annual Seed Report. Foreign Agriculture Circular FFVS 1-56

LATE NEWS

On February 23, 1956, the Nigerian Government announced that effective February 24 the import duty on unmanufactured tobacco used in the production of cigarettes would be 15 shillings (2.10 U.S. dollars) per pound -- an increase of 5 shillings a pound over the previous rate, according to a recent report. The duty on black fat, mainly from the United States, was increased from 10 shillings to 12 shillings 6 pence (1.40 to 1.75 U.S. dollars) per pound. Also, the import duties on manufactured tobacco products were increased.